

CLAIMS:

1. In an adhesive method comprising the steps of (a) providing an adhesive composition comprising cyanoacrylate adhesive and a stabilizing agent, (b) presenting a substrate to receive at least a portion of said cyanoacrylate adhesive and (c) applying said cyanoacrylate adhesive portion to said substrate, the improvement which comprises the step of removing stabilizing agent from said adhesive composition coincidently with said application to said substrate.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein said cyanoacrylate adhesive comprises one or more monomers having the general structure $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CN})-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{R}$.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein "R" is selected from the group consisting of isoctyl cyanoacrylate, isodecyl cyanoacrylate and isotridecyl cyanoacrylate
4. The method of claim 2 wherein said cyanoacrylate adhesive comprises a difunctional cyanoacrylate.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of removing stabilizing agent from said adhesive composition comprises contacting it with particulate removal agent selected from the group consisting of ion exchange resins, activated charcoal, molecular sieves, zeolites, chelators, and alkaline solids.
6. In an adhesive method comprising the steps of (a) providing an adhesive composition comprising cyanoacrylate adhesive and a stabilizing agent, (b) presenting a substrate to receive at least a portion of said cyanoacrylate adhesive and (c) applying said cyanoacrylate adhesive portion to said substrate, the improvement which comprises the step of removing stabilizing agent from said adhesive composition coincidently with said application to said substrate in part by fragmenting an frangible ampoule to thereby bring said adhesive composition in contact with a particulate agent that removes said stabilizing agent from said cyanoacrylate adhesive.
7. The method of claim 6 wherein said ampoule contains said cyanoacrylate adhesive separate from said particulate agent.
8. The method of claim 6 wherein said ampoule contains said particulate agent separate from said adhesive composition.
9. The method of claim 6 wherein said substrate is living tissue.
10. A device for removing stabilizing agent from a cyanoacrylate adhesive coincidently with its application to a substrate which comprises a syringe having an

elongated tubular chamber defined by a length of flexible tubing having a proximal end and a distal end, a dispensing tip on said distal end, means at said proximal end to apply pressure to said chamber, filter means positioned proximal of said dispensing tip and distally of said chamber, a frangible ampoule within said chamber containing stabilized cyanoacrylate adhesive and particulate destabilizing agent contained in said chamber external of said ampoule.

11. A device for removing stabilizing agent from a cyanoacrylate adhesive coincidently with its application to a substrate which comprises a syringe having an elongated tubular chamber defined by a length of flexible tubing having a proximal end and a distal end, a dispensing tip on said distal end, means at said proximal end to apply pressure to said chamber, filter means positioned proximal of said dispensing tip and distally of said chamber, a frangible ampoule within said chamber containing particulate destabilizing agent and stabilized cyanoacrylate adhesive contained in said chamber external of said ampoule.

12. A device of claim 10 wherein said destabilizing agent is selected from the group consisting of particulate ion exchange resins, activated charcoal, molecular sieves, zeolites, chelators, and alkaline solids.

13. A device of claim 11 wherein said destabilizing agent is selected from the group consisting of particulate ion exchange resins, activated charcoal, molecular sieves, zeolites, chelators, and alkaline solids.

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